

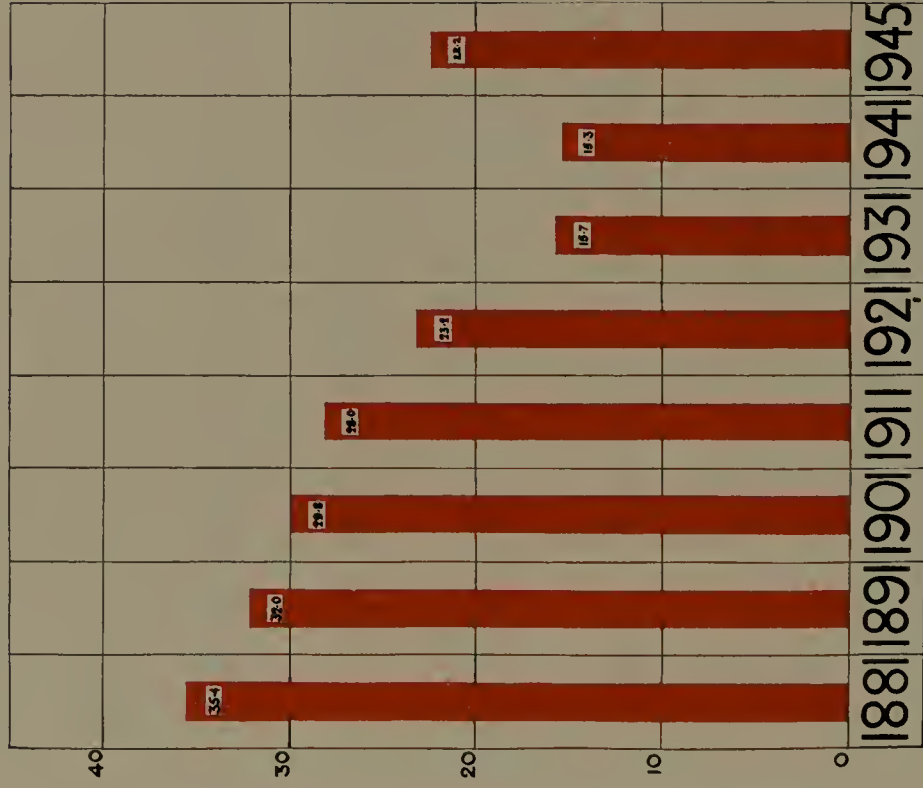


Comparison of
VITAL STATISTICS
over 10 yearly periods
from 1881 to date.



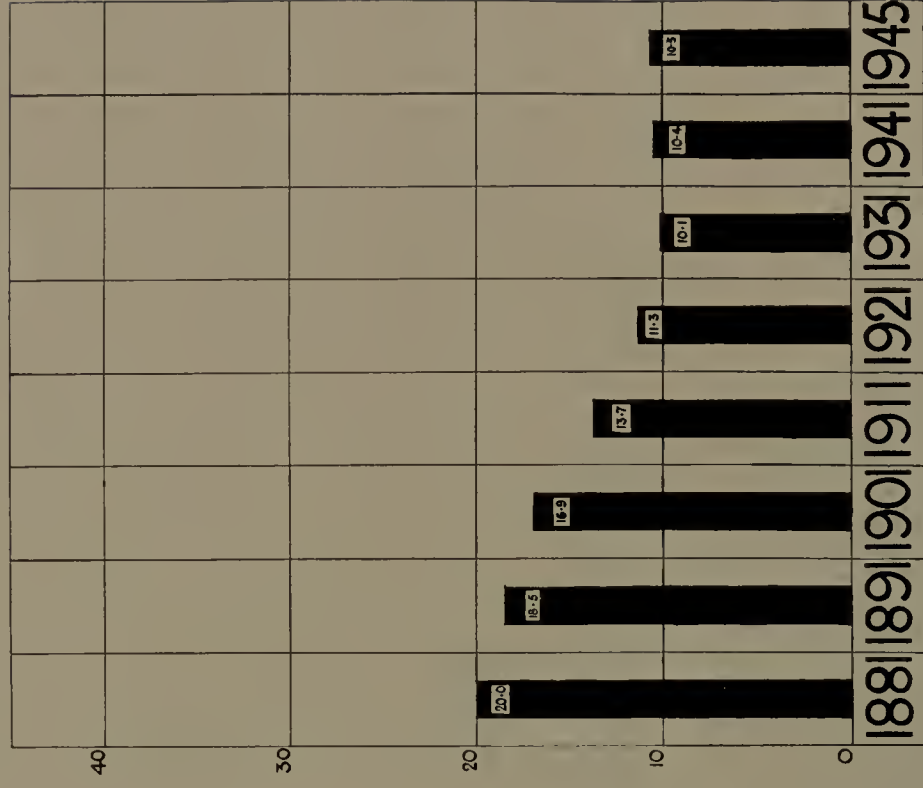
CITY OF COVENTRY

BIRTH RATE per 1000 population.



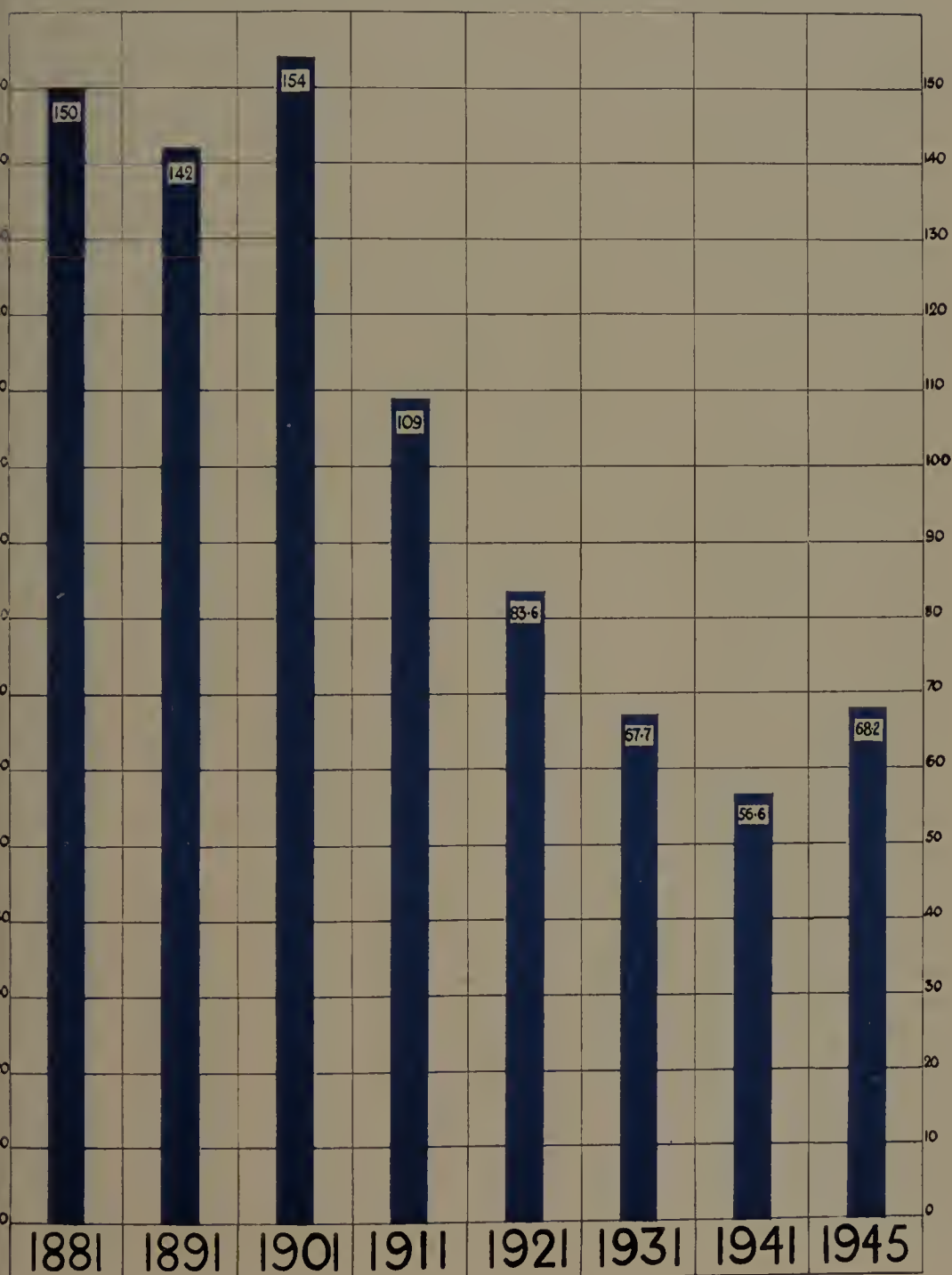
CITY OF COVENTRY

DEATH RATE per 1000 population.



CITY OF COVENTRY

INFANT MORTALITY per 1000 births.

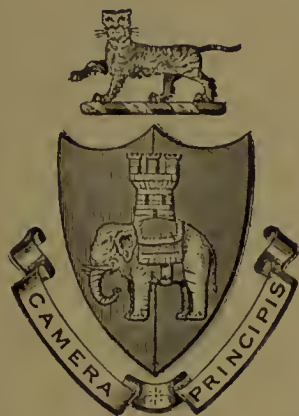




PUBLIC HEALTH SECTION.

COVENTRY CHARTER EXHIBITION.

CITY OF COVENTRY.



ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1945

BY

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(A. MASSEY, C.B.E., M.D., D.P.H., D.P.A.)

Vital Statistics for the year 1945.

	Rate per 1,000 population on Registrar General's Mid-year estimate (221,970)	Comparative figures for England and Wales
Birth Rate	22·2	16·1
Marriage Rate	20 2	18·6
Death Rate	10·5	11·4
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 births)	68	46
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 births)	1·2	1·79
Death Rate from Respiratory Diseases ..	1·3	Not available.
" " " Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0·79	
" " " Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis..	0·04	
" " " Infectious Diseases ..	0·30	
" " " Puerperal Causes ..	0·02	
" " " Cancer.. ..	1·52	

CITY OF COVENTRY

1945 ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

To the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen
and Councillors of the City of Coventry.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the health of the City of Coventry in 1945. During the year under review there occurred a victorious termination of the war and a start on the difficult transition from war to peace.

There were heavy demands upon the city's hospital services during the war in connection with air-raid casualties and in relation to the needs of a swollen population. At the same time available hospital beds within the city area were greatly reduced following grievous damage through air attack. The regional pooling of hospital resources which operated under the Ministry of Health emergency scheme saved the situation. Now that Coventry is again relying largely upon its own resources, the local hospital position can only be described as acute. Here is strong evidence on behalf of the organisation of hospitals on regional lines.

The local public health services, too, were extended to the limit throughout the war. This will readily be understood in view of the epidemiological problems that followed the frequent and extensive bomb damage to water mains and sewers, large-scale immigration to local war industry, a steep rise in the city's birth rate, an unusual degree of domestic overcrowding and an increase in the incidence of venereal diseases—to mention some only of the factors at work.

The end of the war found us woefully short of general hospital accommodation and with a public health department in working order but handicapped by staff shortages. It saw a population free from epidemic conditions and in a reasonable state of nutrition, but tired and often overwrought.

The inevitable limitations of the present post-war period make difficult a speedy restoration of normal departmental services. In the hospital sphere the fact must be faced that nothing short of new large-scale building is likely to meet the position adequately, and there appears to be little immediate prospect of this so long as housing is so obviously the first priority. But Coventry has a special case for new hospitals provision.

The vital statistics of Coventry in the war years were in general surprisingly good. But those for 1945 in one particular carry the impress of cumulative adverse conditions.

Population.

The city population fluctuated from time to time during the war years according to raid experiences. By the end of the year under review most evacuees had of course returned. For mid-1945, the Registrar-General's estimate of population was 221,970. As far as can be ascertained from the local Food Office, the population at the time of writing is 233,000. The general trend is an upward one in accord with a still-expanding industry.

Birth Rate.

The 1945 birth rate in Coventry was 22.2 compared with a figure of 16.1 for England and Wales and with 19.1 for the great towns collectively. The recent war-time increase in the city's birth rate was nearly 50 per cent. as compared with a 25 per cent. decrease during the war years 1914-1918. In fact the 1945 birth rate locally is higher than was that for 1918. In other words the alarming fall in the birth rate between the wars has been arrested locally and the position restored to a considerable extent. But this does not obtain universally.

Infantile Mortality.

The infant mortality rate in the city in 1945 was 68 per 1,000 births, as against 48 the year before, and as compared with 46 for England and Wales and 54 for the great towns collectively. The local figure is disquieting. It is, of course a concomitant of a sharply increased birth rate, and it is the case that an increased birth rate often means an increased infantile mortality rate. Again the high figure may reflect the acute housing difficulties locally, the cumulative effects of war-time vicissitudes and, above all, the shortage of health visiting staff, which has placed serious limitations upon the all-important work of home visiting. The increase has more direct relation to the prevalence during a part of 1945 of infantile gastro-enteritis. Pneumonia also took a larger toll than usual. Of the infant deaths, 60 per cent. were aged under one month as compared with 50 per cent. in the previous year. The infant death rate among the illegitimate was 40 per cent. higher than that among the legitimate.

The incidence of gastro-enteritis was, as is usually the case, more marked among infants born in hospital. The unusual pressure on local maternity beds is clearly relevant, and the growing tendency to favour institutional as against domiciliary confinements is an added difficulty. In the combat with infantile gastro-enteritis, more general breast feeding is a measure of supreme importance. Until more maternity beds can be provided in more spacious surroundings, and until additional nurses can be found to staff them, more confinements might be diverted to domiciliary practice. Here the domestic service problem arises, and an expanding scheme of home-helps is vital.

Maternal Mortality.

The city's maternal mortality rate for 1945 makes better reading. It was 1.2 per 1,000 births as compared with 2.74 in the previous year and with a figure of 1.79 for England and Wales.

General Death Rate.

Based on the Registrar-General's mid-year estimate of population, the city death rate last year was 10.5 compared with 9.7 in 1944. The local death rate continues to be well below that for the country as a whole, which last year was 11.4.

Of the local rate of 10.5, cancer deaths account for 1.5. Cancer was second only to heart disease as a cause of death.

Infectious Diseases.

In the matter of notified infectious diseases, the figures for 1945 included the following :—Diphtheria, 146 (206; 212); scarlet fever, 483 (356; 406); measles, 1,170 (2,707); whooping-cough, 366 (457); acute primary pneumonia, 107 (146; 290); puerperal pyrexia, 42 (33; 54); typhoid and paratyphoid fever, 3 (0; 19); and cerebro-spinal meningitis, 14 (27; 36). The comparative figures in brackets are those for 1944 and for the last complete pre-war year 1938 in that order. In the last-mentioned year measles and whooping-cough were not notifiable.

The special combat with diphtheria continued during the year, and 4,439 children were protected by immunising injections. This important work is bearing rich fruit in the form of reduced incidence and mortality. During the year under review there were only 146 cases of diphtheria with 6 deaths. But even these are far too many, for diphtheria can for all practical purposes be wiped out altogether by immunisation if all young children are so treated. Here indeed is an important duty for parents, who are again reminded that the sooner a child (after the age of nine months) is inoculated against diphtheria the better.

There was again comparative freedom from epidemic influenza during the year. There was a notable incidence of mild enteritis of which the ætiology remained obscure despite repeated and

careful investigation. The condition not being notifiable, figures are not available, but judging by general reports from medical practitioners cases were fairly numerous although generally mild and of short duration.

Tuberculosis.

During 1945, 351 cases of pulmonary and 46 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified or re-notified in the city. The corresponding numbers for the previous year were 356 and 46, and for the last pre-war year (1938) 231 and 67. The war-time increase in pulmonary tuberculosis has been dealt with in previous reports. The latest figures suggest that the upward trend may now have been arrested. In regard to non-pulmonary tuberculosis, the incidence trend is downwards. This is perhaps not unconnected with the more general supply to the community of pasteurised milk.

In last year's report, the serious shortage of sanatorium beds in the area of the Warwickshire and Coventry Joint Committee for Tuberculosis was emphasised. It is computed that the Joint Committee requires some 600 beds, which is rather more than double the present available number. It is projected to provide the additional beds by utilizing (together with certain other major local authorities) hospital accommodation at Malvern previously in the occupation and ownership of the U.S.A. Army Medical Services. But shortage of nursing staff at present precludes these necessary developments. In fact the nursing position at the sanatorium has of late deteriorated further and some existing beds have perforce been temporarily closed.

In regard to T.B. allowances, the number of Coventry applications received during the year by the Joint Committee was 111. Of these 51 were granted. The disparity between applications and cases granted is explained by the fact that unfortunately the allowances are virtually restricted to early cases.

Venereal Diseases.

The peak of venereal diseases incidence, noted in the mid-war period, is receding as post-war social re-adjustments take place. But the incidence is still considerable and demands a continuation of all combative measures. Among these the teaching of social hygiene is all important.

The special V.D. social worker appointed in 1944 continues her useful work in tracing contacts and following up defaulters. During the year she brought 317 such persons under regular treatment.

The newest forms of penicillin treatment are now in use at the V.D. Clinic.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The attendances at the sixteen city welfare centres during 1945 totalled 76,649, as compared with 75,633 in the previous year. An additional branch centre was inaugurated during the year at Canley.

Attendances at the antenatal clinics numbered 8,283. There is much pressure of work at many of the centres, although the position was eased during the current year by increasing the number of sessions at some of them. The congestion is particularly difficult in the premises at 55, Holyhead Road, which is used jointly for maternity and child welfare clinics and for the work of the Coventry and District Crippled Children's Guild. The activities of the latter body are sufficient fully to use the premises, and it will therefore be necessary as soon as possible to transfer the maternity and child welfare clinics elsewhere.

In regard to long-term policy, it is the intention to transfer all existing branch welfare and antenatal clinics to the health-centres which will be set up under the new national health service to serve the various neighbourhood units in the city area. But much improvisation will need to be done to keep the services going during the considerable interim period which must elapse before the new health-centres can materialise.

The work of the maternity and child welfare section (notably home visiting) suffered during the year under review owing to shortage of health visitors. During the current year the departmental establishment of health visitors has been substantially increased, and in connection with long-term recruitment measures, a student health visitor scheme has been successfully introduced.

Special credit is due to the existing staff of health visitors for the good work they have done during the year in the face of all difficulties.

Day Nurseries.

The nine day nurseries in the city have continued their useful work during the year. The Public Health Committee have decided to retain all these as a permanent feature of the local maternity and child welfare scheme. They will dovetail with the nursery classes and nursery schools of the Education Committee. In some cases there is, or has been, difficulty in regard to day nursery premises. One nursery, formerly located in the house of a doctor who was away on war service, was moved during the year to the sick bay building of a relinquished workers' hostel nearby. The new premises, after small adaptations, have proved eminently suitable. There is another nursery also in a doctor's house, and all efforts are at present being made to find alternative accommodation for this. At the end of the year there were 394 children on the nursery registers, and during the year they made 78,903 attendances.

Avenue House Residential Nursery.

The Residential Nursery was opened in late 1944. It is seven miles from the city centre in ideal surroundings. During 1945 large-scale extensions and improvements were put in hand and these were completed in June, 1946. Town's water has been carried out to the property and an adequate sewage disposal plant provided. The accommodation has been increased by the provision of a large dormitory and a toddlers' play-room. As soon as the necessary augmentation of staff can be effected, there will be accommodation for 24 children. While the extensions and alterations were in progress during the year under review, the Nursery of necessity provided for a nucleus of 6 children only. At the time of writing this number has been increased to 12. The Nursery caters for short-stay children under school age who are accommodated (usually for not more than three weeks) while their mothers are undergoing hospital treatment or during a period, when, owing to illness, the care of the children at home presents temporary difficulties. During the year 96 children were admitted.

Maternity Services.

The pressure on available maternity beds continued during the year and the present position is very difficult. At the year-end there were 75 hospital maternity beds in commission—25 at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital (of which 6 are reserved for "Corporation cases"), 25 at the Gulson Road Municipal Hospital, and 25 at Allesley House, which is a branch of the Municipal Hospital. There is a need of twice this number. At the time of writing, steps are being taken to provide 25 further maternity beds at the Municipal Hospital, although their opening will depend upon the staffing position. But the only complete solution to the maternity bed problem in the city will be the provision of a large new maternity unit. It is projected to make this provision in connection with the proposed new Municipal General Hospital at Tile Hill. Meanwhile the position will remain difficult.

The domiciliary midwifery service, on the other hand, is adequate, and in this connection the municipal midwives dealt with 2,448 cases during the year. The majority of the 32 municipal midwives have already obtained the certificate of ability to use gas and air analgesia apparatus. There are 30 sets of the apparatus in regular use, and this is a feature of the service.

During the year a suitable house was secured and turned into three flats for municipal midwives working in the central area.

There were 4,949 births in or appertaining to the city during 1945.

The Work of the Municipal General Hospital.

During 1945, 4,179 in-patients were dealt with in the wards of the Gulson Road Municipal Hospital and 10,889 out-patients

were treated there. The work of this hospital is increasing progressively. It is worthy of better accommodation, and it is projected to provide this in the shape of a new Municipal General Hospital (1,000 beds) at Tile Hill. It is bound to be some time, however, before large-scale hospital building works can commence. In the meantime certain improvements at the existing hospital are being undertaken to tide over. Among these are hutted buildings, for physiotherapy and for out-patient work, in course of erection at the time of writing. During the year under review, the war-time emergency operating theatres (which had been provided to meet literally siege conditions) were dismantled and the peace-time operating suite was restored.

City Isolation Hospital.

During the year, 1,033 patients were treated at the City Hospital as compared with 1,113 the previous year.

In connection with the serious shortage of sanatorium beds under the Warwickshire and Coventry Joint Committee for Tuberculosis, it was projected to assist the position by using one of the ward-blocks at the City Isolation Hospital for the accommodation of T.B. cases. Unfortunately staffing difficulties have so far prevented progress.

Housing and Sanitary Circumstances.

Daily appeals continue to reach the department imploring priority of housing accommodation on health grounds. The Housing Department has a supremely difficult task in assessing priorities. Weight is rightly attached to cases where the incidence of tuberculosis in overcrowded conditions is endangering the health of children, and representations from the public health department in regard to such cases receive a helpful response. It is, of course, important in all cases to give weight to health considerations in the allotment of houses. This is underlined particularly at present in view of a raised infantile mortality rate which may well be connected with bad housing conditions.

At the year-end the local housing position was still acute. But the provision of new dwellings—notably of the prefabricated type—is gathering momentum. It is good to see that Coventry at present stands near the top of the list in the matter of comparative housing achievements in the big towns.

The sanitary inspectors are doing valuable work all the time in regard to palliative measures against unhealthy conditions in and around the older types of houses in the city. The conditions that remain in some districts as sequelæ of the 1940-41 "blitz" make their work unusually difficult. Rat infestation of bombed sites, for example, is still a problem of importance.

Persons dealt with during the year at the cleansing centre at Gulson Road numbered 230 as against 149 the previous year.

Supervision of Food Supplies.

The sanitary section has again done good work in the matter of food inspection and the supervision of milk supplies. There is one article of food which needs special watching, namely, ice-cream. It is the opinion of many that there should be some legal standard in regard to the composition of this substance. The work of meat inspection at the Public Abattoir again assumed large proportions during the year. The public can have little idea as to the pains that are taken by the department to protect them from infected or unwholesome items of food.

Water Supplies.

The water supply in the city has been satisfactory during the year both in quantity and quality. In the laboratories of the City Water Department, samples of treated supplies (*e.g.*, water from the Avon at Ryton) are examined daily, and samples of other supplies are examined twice weekly. Samples taken from all sources are examined bi-weekly at the Coventry Joint Laboratory, the Coventry Corporation Chemical Laboratory, and at the Birmingham University Bacteriological Laboratory. The results of both bacteriological and chemical examinations have been uniformly satisfactory. The local water is hard and there is no liability to plumbo-solvency. Of all dwelling-houses in the city, 99.3 per cent. are supplied from public water mains—97.4 per cent. direct to the houses and 1.9 per cent. by means of standpipes.

As recalled in last year's report, Royal Assent was given in August, 1939, to the Coventry Corporation Act, 1939, which empowered Coventry to take water from the River Severn at Upton-on-Severn and to provide the necessary works and pipelines. After being held up unavoidably by the war, preliminary works on the first instalment of this great scheme have now been started.

Public Relations and Health Education.

During the period May 28th—June 8th, 1945, a Municipal Exhibition was staged at the Drill Hall, Coventry. This was a part of the celebrations marking the 600th Anniversary of the Incorporation of Coventry. The exhibition included the public health department stand on which were shown models, specimens, photographs and charts showing the numerous branches of vital work undertaken by the department. The exhibit was very well attended.

As in previous years, many lectures and talks on health subjects were given during the year by medical members of the departmental staff to various organisations, societies and groups in the city. These health education efforts are an essential part of the work. They have three objects, *viz.* :—To teach the ways of personal hygiene, to emphasise community responsibility in health matters, and to promote fuller use of available health services.

Staff Changes.

Dr. Constance I. Ham joined the medical staff of the City Isolation Hospital in September, 1945. Miss L. Cureton retired from the post of superintendent health visitor in July, 1945, after 29 years of devoted and efficient service. Her kindly work will long be remembered. She was succeeded in November, 1945, by Miss M. D. Lloyd. At the year-end Miss R. Ward, deputy superintendent health visitor, retired after 28 years of faithful service, which has been widely appreciated. At the year-end also, Miss N. Greenwood retired from the office of matron of the City Isolation Hospital. She had rendered most valuable service for 15 years. She was succeeded in February, 1946, by Miss J. M. Blake.

Conclusion.

It is again a great pleasure to mention the kindly support which has been given to me throughout the year by the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee. Finally, I would like to express gratitude to all members of my staff for their loyal and competent service during a difficult year.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. MASSEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

The Council House,

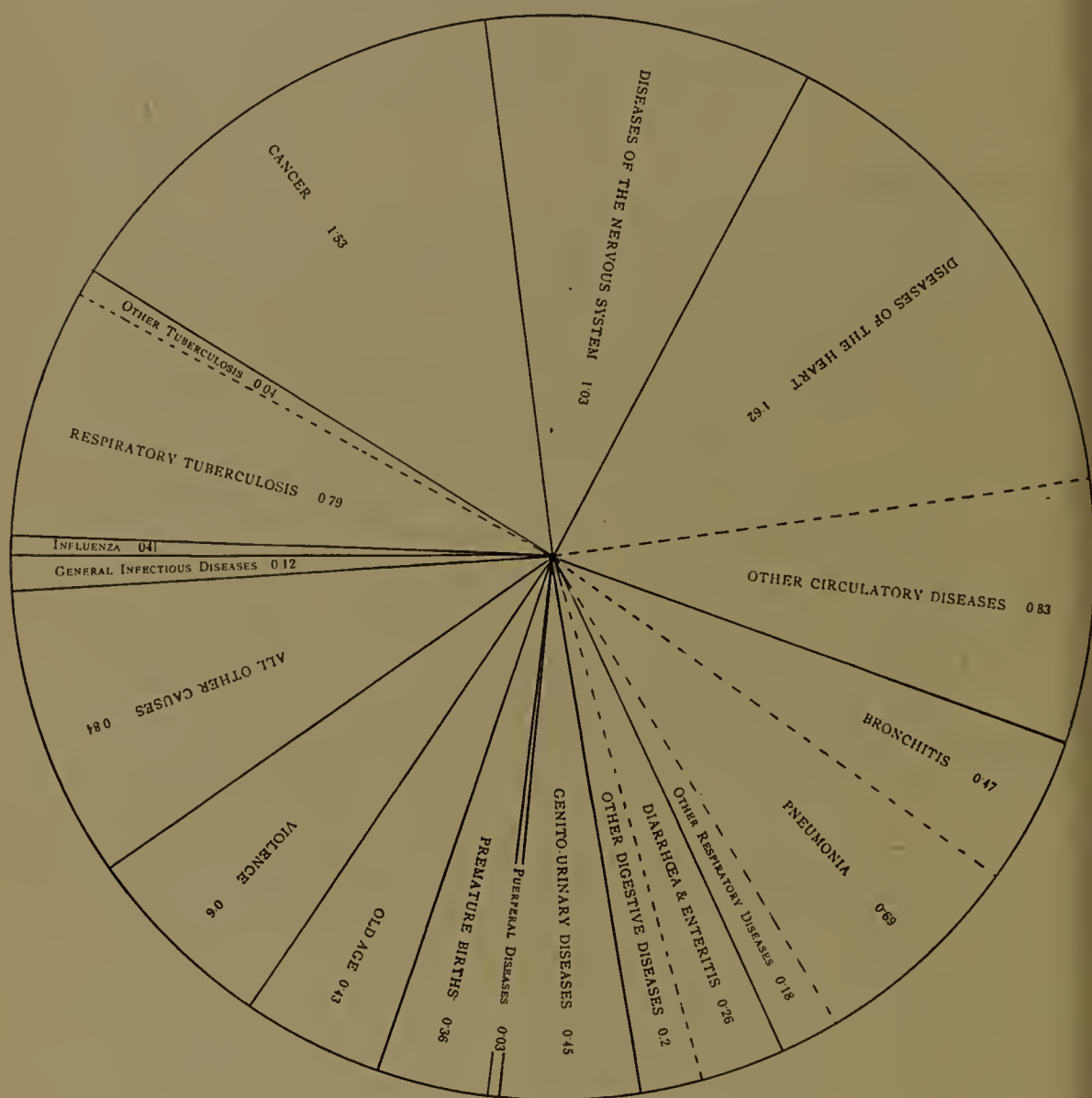
Coventry.

July 30th, 1946.

**Table of Comparative Vital Statistics over a period of eight years
for Coventry, the large Towns, and England and Wales.**

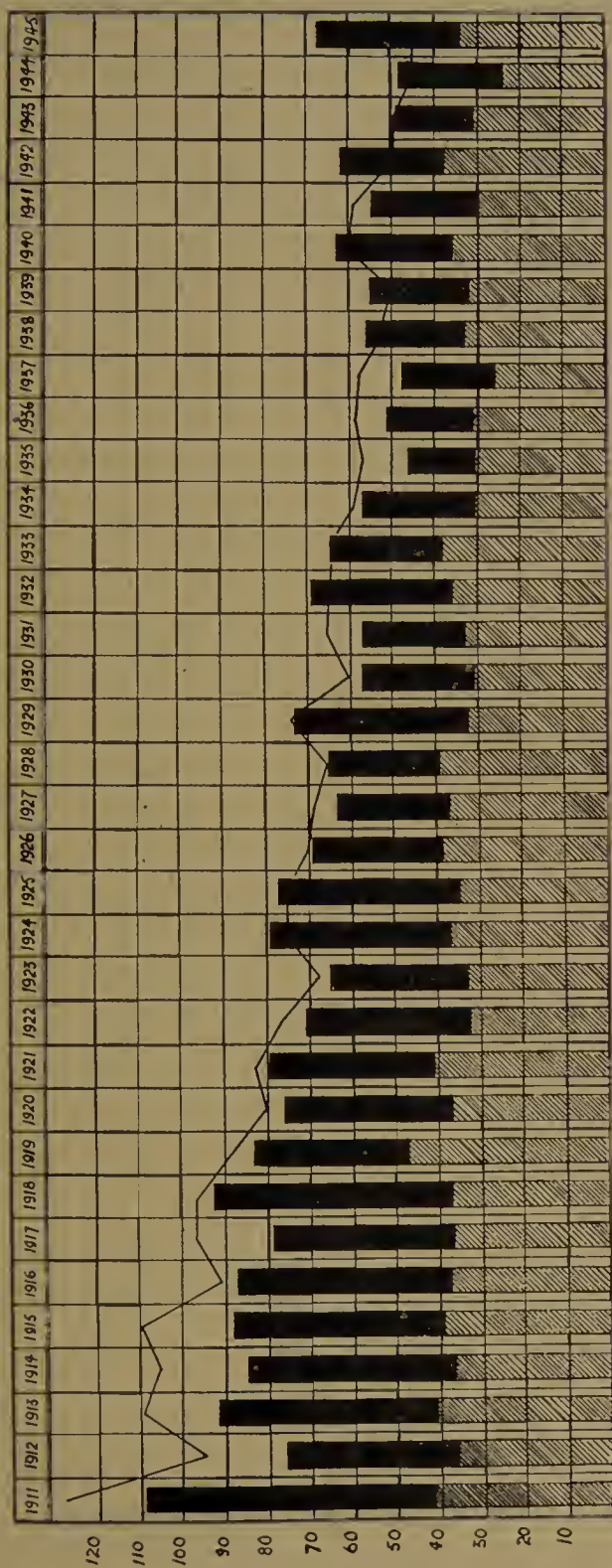
	BIRTH RATE			DEATH RATE			INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE		
	Coventry	126 Large Towns	England and Wales	Coventry	126 Large Towns	England and Wales	Coventry	126 Large Towns	England and Wales
1938	16.5	15.0	15.1	9.5	11.7	11.6	56	57	53
1939	17.7	14.8	15.0	9.4	12.0	12.1	55	53	50
1940	16.4	16.0	14.6	13.3	15.8	14.3	63	61	55
1941	17.1	14.7	14.2	12.8	14.9	12.9	55	71	59
1942	19.3	17.3	15.8	10.2	13.3	11.6	62	59	49
1943	21.2	18.6	16.5	9.6	14.2	12.1	49	58	49
1944	22.8	20.3	17.6	9.0	13.7	11.6	48	52	46
1945	22.2	19.1	16.1	10.5	13.5	11.4	68	54	46

PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES TO TOTAL DEATHS, 1945,



The Total Death Rate from all Causes was 10.5.

CHART SHOWING THE INFANT MORTALITY PER 1,000 BIRTHS IN COVENTRY.



The Infant Death Rate per 1,000 births is represented by the chimneys, the shaded portion of which represents the death rate amongst babies under four weeks of age (*i.e.*, the neo-natal death rate).
 The Infant Death Rate for England and Wales is represented by the line.

VITAL STATISTICS OF CITY DURING 1945 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE CITY.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE CITY.				
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.	of Non-residents registered in the City.	of Residents not registered in the City.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.		
								Number.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births	Number.	Rate per 1,000 population.	
1940	229,400	3,973	3,973	16.4	3,157	13.0	238	298	248	63.0	3,217	13.3
1941	193,070	3,301	3,301	17.1	2,097	10.1	142	670	156	54.8	2,483	12.8
1942	207,200	3,996	3,996	19.3	1,617	8.0	59	577	249	62.3	2,076	10.2
1943	214,870	4,889	4,889	21.2	1,683	7.3	57	593	244	49.9	2,219	9.6
1944	220,400	5,466	5,466	22.8	1,664	6.9	81	583	265	48.4	2,166	9.0
1945	221,970	4,949	4,949	22.2	1,847	8.3	68	569	338	68.2	2,348	10.5

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH, YEAR 1945.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total Deaths			Under 1 year	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Deaths in Institutions	
	Males	Females	Total							City	Out of City
1. Typhoid and para-typhoid Fevers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	4	3	7	1	3	..	3	..	..	6	..
3. Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Whooping Cough	5	8	13	8	5	..	..	..	..	10	..
5. Diphtheria.. ..	3	3	6	..	2	3	1	..	..	6	..
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	126	51	177	..	1	..	119	51	6	14	52
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	10	10	20	1	3	7	6	2	1	13	2
8. Syphilitic Diseases	5	4	9	..	..	..	..	4	5	1	2
9. Influenza	7	4	11	1	..	..	4	2	4	2	..
10. Measles	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
11. Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio encephalitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
13. Cancer of buccal cavity and œsophagus (M), uterus (F)	15	17	32	..	..	..	3	14	15	2	10
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	37	22	59	..	..	..	3	23	33	7	13
15. Cancer of Breast... ..	..	39	39	..	..	..	4	20	15	1	6
16. Cancer of all other sites..	110	97	207	..	1	..	21	87	98	18	51
17. Diabetes	5	12	17	..	..	1	..	6	10	4	3
18. Intracranial Vascular Lesions	96	108	204	4	1	..	10	63	126	30	38
19. Heart Disease	210	145	355	1	..	1	14	123	216	41	26
20. Other diseases of Circulatory System ..	98	87	185	1	..	..	3	23	158	6	118
21. Bronchitis	67	38	105	4	..	..	3	33	65	4	21
22. Pneumonia	84	69	153	72	13	1	7	23	37	60	16
23. Other Respiratory Disorders	27	13	40	1	..	..	4	20	15	3	12
24. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	26	2	28	..	..	..	2	18	8	8	12
25. Diarrhœa under 2 years..	36	21	57	55	2	..	..	..	..	46	2
26. Appendicitis	6	9	15	..	..	1	5	2	7	8	7
27. Other digestive disorders	26	21	47	9	2	..	10	14	12	18	14
28. Nephritis	35	28	63	1	..	..	18	25	19	22	9
29. Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis .. ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
30. Other maternal causes .. ..	..	4	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..
31. Premature Birth.. ..	44	35	79	79	..	..	..	..	..	49	8
32. Congenital malformations, Birth Injuries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33. Infant Diseases	57	30	87	81	4	2	..	..	..	92	23
34. Suicide	17	7	24	..	..	..	6	12	6	5	2
35. Road Traffic Accidents ..	19	8	27	..	2	7	11	6	1	3	2
36. Other violent causes	53	32	85	7	7	8	23	13	27	35	16
36. All other causes	88	100	188	11	2	..	23	44	108	32	51
TOTALS ..	1319	1029	2348	338	48	31	309	629	993	492	517

Vital Statistics. (Historical Summary).

Year.	Houses Inhabited (December)	Vacant.	Popula- tion (Mid-year)	Mortality	Infectious Mortality	Deaths under one year per 1000 born.	Birth Rate
1586	..	..	6,502	..	..	..	..
1643	..	..	9,500	..	..	..	..
1694	..	..	6,711	..	..	..	..
1723	1,934	..	..	..	..	..	..
1748	2,066	..	12,817	..	..	..	..
1801	2,930	..	16,034	..	..	..	..
1811	3,448	*60	17,923	..	..	..	..
1821	3,729	*114	21,448	..	..	..	..
1831	5,444	*421	27,298	..	..	..	..
1841	6,531	*590	31,032	..	..	..	..
Ten Years' Average.							
1851	7,783	*151	36,812	27	..	..	..
1861	8,991	*1,026	40,936	25	..	..	..
1871	8,535	*816	37,670	22	..	..	..
1881	9,223	*643	42,111	20	3'3	150	35'4
1891	11,496	*284	52,724	18'5	1'7	142	34'0
1901	15,571	353	69,978	16'96	1'9	153'7	29'8
1911	23,515	95	106,349	13'7	1'4	109'3	28'0
1921	28,355	502†	128,157	11'3	0'7	83'6	23'2
1931	41,275	917†	167,083	10'1	0'2	67'7	15'7
1897	†12,440	73	61,234	16'8	1'8	157	31'3
1911	23,515	95	107,287	13'3	2'08	109'8	26'9
1912	24,590	50	111,166	11'9	1'35	76'1	26'4
1913	25,051	113	115,064	11'4	0'84	91'6	26'0
1914	25,860	99	119,003	11'7	0'70	84'6	26'9
1915	26,667	56	122,982	12'9	1'39	87'8	23'8
1916	27,366	12	127,089	10'9	1'23	87'5	23'5
1917	27,531	15	130,000	10'4	0'47	78'5	20'2
1918	27,735	25	133,000	14'6	0'42	92'5	20'7
1919	27,829	20	136,000	9'3	0'32	82'8	18'2
1920	27,973	48	130,000	9'8	0'35	76'0	25'0
1921	28,355	502†	128,157	10'2	0'25	79'3	22'1
1922	28,661	72	129,000	10'6	0'34	70'4	18'9
1923	29,414	40	130,500	9'3	0'20	64'9	16'9
1924	29,685	90	132,000	9'6	0'19	79'4	16'0
1925	30,199	83	133,500	10'6	0'30	77'1	16'3
1926	31,034	111	135,000	9'7	0'35	68'9	15'7
1927	32,260	151	139,000	10'2	0'23	63'4	14'8
1928	38,474	175	161,600°	9'6	0'34	65'7	14'4
1929	39,374	750	163,700	12'1	0'63	73'1	14'8
1930	40,519	800	165,800	10'1	0'32	57'0	14'5
1931	41,275	917	168,900	10'0	0'10	57'7	14'8
1932	45,781	1000	182,000°	9'4	0'33	69'7	13'5
1933	47,175	1000	184,500	9'9	0'21	64'5	13'4
1934	48,730	1500	184,900	10'0	0'17	57'1	13'6
1935	50,622	1854	190,000	9'7	0'16	46'5	14'4
1936	54,273	1361	192,360	10'1	0'20	51'8	15'1
1937	57,888	1606	206,500	10'4	0'18	48'5	15'7
1938	61,580	1316	229,900	9'5	0'13	56'0	16'5
1939	—	—	—	9'4	—	54'6	17'7
1940	—	—	229,400	13'3	0'11	63'0	16'4
1941	—	—	193,070	12'8	0'21	54'8	17'1
1942	—	—	207,200	10'2	0'07	62'3	19'3
1943	—	—	214,870	9'6	0'23	49'9	21'2
1944	65,926	—	220,400	9'0	0'24	48'4	22'8
1945	—	—	221,970	10'5	0'30	68'2	22'2

* This number includes all business offices, whether in dwelling houses or factories, not occupied on the night the Census was taken.

† This number omits all business offices, factories, etc.

‡ The Census returns show unoccupied "dwellings"—not houses.

° In these years an extension of the City Boundaries took place.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Total number of cases notified.	NOTIFICATIONS IN AGE GROUPS.						NOTIFICATIONS IN THE VARIOUS WARDS OF THE CITY.																
		AGE GROUPS.						All Saints	Bablake	Chelyesmore	Earlson	Foleshill	Grey Friars	Harnall	Hill Fields	Longford	Radford	St. Mary's	St Paul's	Lower Stoke	Upper Stoke	Westwood	Walsgrave	
		Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & under 45.	45 & under 65.																	65 & upwards.
Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera (C) Plague (P) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	146	2	34	70	17	21	1	9	13	7	5	..	31	7	8	16	18	1	1	4	9	11	6	6
Erysipelas	53	..	1	2	2	17	23	..	4	4	3	2	6	1	1	7	10	..	1	2	4	4	4	4
Scarlet fever	483	2	117	316	25	22	1	14	72	35	35	11	55	6	6	37	75	2	18	21	7	41	48	48
Typhus fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Relapsing fever (R) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever (C)	42	..	..	..	18	24	..	1	4	4	..	2	4	1	2	3	8	..	1	2	2	6	2	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	14	3	4	1	4	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	6	1	1	3	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ..	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	3	4	..	1	..	..	4	3	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	41	14	13	9	22	19	14	31	42	12	9	21	24	44	23	23
Respiratory Tuberculosis	351	..	6	12	87	168	75	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	46	1	4	12	15	9	4	1	4	1	3	2	5	3	2	4	5	1	2	3	2	4	4	4
Malaria	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	69	3	17	20	12	6	8	3	2	5	2	3	4	10	1	6	19	..	..	4	2	7	4	4
Acute Primary Pneumonia	107	14	17	16	5	19	24	12	6	7	2	5	8	12	4	2	7	24	..	2	5	2	13	8
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ..	11	..	1	..	..	1	5	4	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Polio-Encephalitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken Pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	1170	91	726	329	13	11	..	22	201	62	47	25	125	16	19	106	154	6	6	68	17	106	190	190
Whooping Cough	366	47	232	81	2	3	1	6	38	11	8	11	23	5	6	38	55	3	4	37	19	78	24	24
Totals	2888	184	1160	862	201	503	145	76	393	144	124	75	297	68	62	264	417	25	45	168	89	320	321	321

Tuberculosis.

YEAR	CASES ON REGISTER		CASES NOTIFIED (or brought to notice)		DEATHS			
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
					No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1938	M.	524	75	134	38	0.63	12	0.09
	F.	359	81	97	29		8	
1939	M.	535	88	165	29	0.63	8	0.09
	F.	361	93	99	40		15	
1940	M.	578	115	194	44	0.72	12	0.12
	F.	362	111	102	30		13	
1941	M.	598	122	191	29	0.71	12	0.08
	F.	371	111	85	20		4	
1942	M.	636	124	184	32	0.60	13	0.15
	F.	402	109	131	29		19	
1943	M.	710	142	258	36	0.72	16	0.10
	F.	450	124	137	34		7	
1944	M.	797	140	235	21	0.59	8	0.08
	F.	471	131	121	25		12	
1945	M.	848	142	227	30	0.79	10	0.04
	F.	542	136	147	31		10	

Live Register of Tuberculosis Patients.

	Pulmonary Cases.			Non-Pulmonary Cases.			Total Cases (All Forms).		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1. No. on Register at 31/12/1944...	797	471	1268	140	131	271	937	602	1539
2. Cases notified (or otherwise coming to knowledge in 1945	227	147	374	30	31	61	257	178	435
3. Cases removed from Register in 1945	176	76	252	28	26	54	204	102	306
4. No. on Register at 31/12/1945...	848	542	1390	142	136	278	990	678	1668

Record of work performed at the V.D. Treatment Centre.

	YEARS						
	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
No. of New Cases :							
Syphilis	111	149	127	110	60	60	89
Chancre	1	—	1	1	—	1	—
Gonorrhoea	312	374	340	301	207	233	249
Non V.D.	746	799	653	304	132	216	277
Total new Cases	1,170	1322	1121	716	399	510	615

Mental Treatment Act, 1930.

Under this Act treatment in a mental-hospital or an institution is available without prior certification to persons of unsound mind who are accepted as voluntary applicants for treatment, or for whom temporary treatment is recommended by their medical advisers.

During 1945, the facilities under this Act were utilised as follows :—

1—No. of patients in Central Hospital, Hatton, under this Act on Jan. 1st, 1945	Voluntary 78 Temporary 1
2—No. of patients admitted during 1945	Voluntary 195 Temporary 2
3—No. of patients discharged or died	Voluntary 172 Temporary 1
4—No. of patients remaining in Hospital at 31st Dec., 1945	Voluntary 101 Temporary 2

Of the 197 patients admitted in the year, 43 had previously received treatment in a mental hospital. The average length of stay in hospital of the 173 discharges or deaths was 66 days.

Table shewing Classification of all Mental Defectives on Register at 1st January, 1946, and how dealt with.

Classification	In Institutions			Under Guardianship			Under Supervision in own homes			Grand Totals		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Feeble-minded ...	55	72	127	5	11	16	135	95	230	195	176	373
Imbeciles ...	30	31	61	5	3	8	39	29	68	74	63	137
Idiots ...	8	6	14	1	1	2	4	2	6	13	9	22
Moral Imbeciles ...	1	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	2	4
TOTALS ...	94	110	204	11	16	27	179	126	305	284	252	536

Totals do not include :—

4 (2 males, 2 female) in State Institutions.
 14 (6 " 8 ") on licence from Institutions.
 2 (males) in "places of safety."

— 20 —

Meteorological Observations made at the City Hospital, Coventry, 1943.

Lat. 52° 23' 26" Long. 1° 29' 4"W. Height of rim of rain gauge above mean Sea Level 241ft.

The cistern of the barometer is situated 326 feet above sea level.

1945	Baro- meter Ins.	Air Temperature.						Hygrometer.				Earth Tempera- ture.		Bright Sun- shine.		Cloud Mean of Observations at 9 a.m. (Scale 0-10).	Rain and other Forms of Precipitation.					Weather, No. of Days of						Wind Force (0-12.)	Wind Direction. No. of daily observations each month.													
		Mean of			Difference from Average.	Absolute Minimum and Maximum			Mean of Observa- tions at 9 a.m.				At 1 foot depth.		Per cent. of Total Possible.		hrs.	Number of Days				Percentage of Average.	Amount. m/m	Day of Month.	Snow.	Hail.	Thunderstorm.		Clear Sky.	Overcast.	Fog.	Ground Frost.	Gale.	Number of Observa- tions of Moderate and Strong Winds	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
		Max'm.	A	Min'm.		B	Mean of A and B.	Dry Bulb.	Depression of Wet Bulb.	Vapour Pressure	Humidity.	At 4 feet depth.	At 1 foot depth.	Total Fall.				mm	%	m/m																						
		Max'm.	A	Min'm.		B	Mean of A and B.	Dry Bulb.	Depression of Wet Bulb.	Vapour Pressure	Humidity.	At 4 feet depth.	At 1 foot depth.	Total Fall.				mm	%	m/m																						
JAN.	29-963	37-2	25-4	31-3	18-4	10	29	31-4	0-9	5-5	89	36-9	42-8	—	6	7	23	49	—	8-3	18	17	0	0	0	21	8	0	0	4	27	5	10	0	0	0	2	5	9			
FEB.	30-129	50-6	36-7	43-6	13-0	19	4	43-3	1-3	9-4	89	42-2	43-5	—	1-9	5	19	54	—	10-6	3	1	0	0	20	3	1	0	0	2	26	1	0	0	1	0	0	9	17			
MAR.	30-409	55-0	35-5	45-2	14-2	21	3	44-5	2-1	8-7	84	45-4	45-9	—	3-8	5	9	21	—	10-7	19	0	0	0	27	4	0	0	0	2	29	0	2	0	1	0	1	9	18			
APR.	30-184	60-3	39-9	50-1	9-8	29	24	51-0	3-9	9-6	73	50-8	50-2	—	6-5	4	10	19	—	8-4	1	0	2	0	21	6	1	0	0	4	26	1	4	1	4	0	0	7	13			
MAY	29-945	64-2	44-2	54-2	4-5	27	2	55-6	3-5	12-0	78	56-3	54-2	—	5-5	4	17	55	—	13-7	21	0	0	1	13	14	0	0	0	0	31	1	3	0	1	0	0	7	19			
JUNE	30-121	67-7	49-8	58-7	9-0	40	17	60-2	4-4	13-4	72	61-0	58-3	—	5-9	6	18	70	—	10-5	5	0	0	18	11	0	0	0	0	3	27	0	4	1	0	0	1	5	19			
JULY	30-034	71-5	53-0	62-2	12-5	42	3	63-3	4-4	15-1	76	63-3	61-0	—	4-7	5	13	49	—	15-3	21	0	0	2	14	16	—	0	0	0	31	2	6	1	0	0	0	7	15			
AUG.	29-992	69-6	51-6	62-6	10-9	40	2	60-7	3-5	14-5	81	61-5	61-2	—	4-7	5	15	45	—	9-2	28	0	0	0	9	16	1	0	0	0	31	0	10	0	4	1	2	4	10			
SEPT.	30-126	64-7	49-1	56-9	7-2	39	30	57-3	2-4	13-8	85	58-6	60-2	—	2-2	5	11	30	—	7-9	19	0	0	11	13	0	0	0	0	1	30	1	3	0	9	0	0	3	14			
OCT.	30-068	60-2	43-1	51-6	1-9	30	18	51-5	1-0	12-2	93	54-1	57-7	—	2-7	4	12	79	—	18-2	25	0	0	0	9	13	2	0	2	2	29	0	7	0	3	1	0	5	15			
NOV.	30-086	49-0	38-0	43-5	6-2	24	27	44-1	1-1	9-3	92	47-7	53-8	—	0-7	4	9	4	—	1-2	22	0	0	0	5	25	2	0	0	0	30	0	13	0	1	0	1	2	13			
DEC.	29-832	45-0	33-0	39-0	10-7	23	31	38-9	1-0	7-4	90	42-3	49-2	—	0-5	5	19	75	—	15-1	24	0	0	0	0	19	2	0	0	1	30	1	10	0	0	1	1	1	17			
Year.	30-074	57-9	41-6	49-7	9-8	29	Jan. 29	50-1	2-4	10-9	83	51-6	53-1	—	3-3	5	175	550	—	18-2	Oct. 25	18	2	3	147	161	17	0	2	19	347	12	72	3	24	3	8	64	179			

PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

MEAT INSPECTORS' REPORT.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS OF CARCASSES AND ORGANS AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR DURING 1945.

			Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number slaughtered			7983	2640	3288	29834	1067
Number inspected			7983	2640	3288	29834	1067
Whole carcasses unfit			8	51	25	65	25
Diseases and conditions other than tuberculosis	Carcasses of which some part or organ was unfit ..		1589	524	35	1360	240
	Percentage of number inspected affected ..		20	21.78	1.82	4.78	24.84
Tuberculosis	Whole carcasses unfit		31	141	7	1	8
	Carcasses of which some part or organ was unfit ..		1050	971	7	—	80
	Percentage of number inspected affected ..		13.54	42.12	.43	.0033	8.25

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS COLLECTED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE MEAT INSPECTORS.

Lbs.	Spinal Cords	Pancreas	Thyroid	Supra- renal	Ovaries	Testes
Cattle	2328	3989	369	262	105½*	129*
Calves	—	38½	—	—	—	—
Sheep	—	596	138	—	6	48½*
Pigs	—	10*	—	—	4¾	89½*

*Additional to range previously collected.

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Bovine and sheep livers approved for pharmaceutical use only	13	0	2	2
Other pharmaceutical glands	3	12	1	21¾
Total	16	12	3	23¾

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT BY THE MEAT INSPECTORS DURING 1945.

Ante and post-mortem examination of animals slaughtered at the abattoir	..	44812
Post-mortem examinations of animals which died in transit or in lairages	..	12
Post-mortem examinations of animals slaughtered outside abattoir	..	963
Re-inspections of home killed meat returned by retailers (bone taint, etc.)	..	14
Routine inspections of U.S. mutton carcasses	..	3248
Other detailed inspections of imported meat and offal	..	85
Inspections of imported canned meat	..	5242
Identification of organs and tissues at request of enforcement officers	..	5
Inspections of food other than meat	..	25
Inspections of Fatstock Collecting Centre	..	49
Inspections under Public Health (Meat) Regulations (a) Wholesale Meat Depot	..	318
(b) Cold Stores	..	52
(c) Meat transport	..	1579
Inspections under the Public Health Acts (Offensive Trades); Triperies;	..	..
By-products plant; Hide and gut stores ..	..	318
TOTAL	..	56722

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

That portion of the work of the Health Department connected with nuisances in and around dwellings and with property improvements can best be set out in tabular form. The figures in relation to these matters for the year are as follows :—

DRAINAGE AND PAVEMENT.		1944.	1945.
Drains opened and cleansed from obstruction ...	...	2037	2014
Drains provided with efficient traps ... ..	...	5	14
New drains, inspection and intercepting chambers provided ... ..	...	75	53
Drains relaid ... ..	...	203	90
Soil pipes and ventilating shafts improved or repaired	...	19	34
Rain water pipes disconnected from the sewer ...	...	—	4
Courts and back yards paved and repaired ... ..	...	43	33
Sink drains disconnected from the sewer ... ..	...	1	—

DWELLINGS.

Floors of dwellings relaid or repaired ... ..	...	348	425
Dilapidated walls and ceilings repaired ... ..	...	151	201
Damp walls—Damp courses inserted ... ..	...	—	8
Repointed or cement rendered ... ..	...	11	50
Roofs repaired and made weatherproof ... ..	...	305	467
Dangerous stairs repaired ... ..	...	6	18
Sculleries provided or reconstructed or enlarged ...	...	—	2
Additional windows provided and others repaired and made to open ... ..	...	46	112
Defective spouts repaired ... ..	...	151	200
New sinks provided ... ..	...	12	12
New waste pipes provided and others repaired ...	...	102	158
Foul cellars cleansed and defects in drains remedied	...	2	9
Houses limewashed and cleansed ... ..	...	21	15
Houses cleansed after infectious disease ... ..	...	7	4
Verminous houses and furniture disinfested ... ..	...	264	132

WATER CLOSETS AND URINALS.

Additional water closets provided ... ..	...	9	16
Water closets reconstructed ... ..	...	6	16
Water closets repaired and limewashed ... ..	...	89	67
Water closets provided with new basins and traps ...	...	60	89
Water closet pans replaced with pedestals ... ..	...	113	74
Defective joints in flush pipes repaired ... ..	...	126	149
Foul water closet basins and traps cleansed ... ..	...	22	38
Defective water closet cisterns repaired ... ..	...	248	283
New flushing cisterns provided ... ..	...	48	55
Urinals cleansed and reconstructed ... ..	...	1	—

- PRIVIES, CESSPOOLS, ASHPITS AND DUSTBINS.

Cesspools abolished ... ..	...	12	16
Offensive privies or pail closets converted into w.c.'s	...	50	7
Offensive privies or pail closets abolished ... ..	...	—	4
Offensive ashpits abolished ... ..	...	—	2
Sanitary dustbins provided in place of above ...	...	—	7
Other houses provided with sanitary dustbins ...	...	555	580

VARIOUS.				1944.	1945
Smoke nuisances dealt with	...	...	...	4	4
Nuisances from animals kept, abated	...	...	...	11	27
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	697	792
Courts and back yards cleansed by tenants	...	...	...	80	88
Gipsy tents and caravans removed	...	...	...	45	18
Cowshed improvements	...	...	...	29	7
Dairies reconstructed or improved	...	...	...	—	6
Water supply—additional taps provided	...	...	...	—	7
Polluted wells dispensed with	...	...	...	—	3
Town water supplied in place of well water	...	...	...	—	10
Offensive ditches cleansed	...	...	...	18	7
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1387	769
Improvements effected at factories	...	...	...	19	—
Improvements effected at shops and food premises	...	...	...	19	4
Bombed sites cleared	...	...	...	35	148
Drains sealed on bombed sites	...	...	...	21	23
				<hr/> 7513	<hr/> 7479